BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO AN. PART OF TOPEKA OR S. BURBS, OR AT THE SAME PRICE IN ANY KANSAS TOWN

HOD. W. A. Calderboad S. More than two hours and held 

Address, STATE JOURNAL, Topeka, Kansas,

THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SE-The FIRST Paper IN Kansas to Secure the leased wire service of the Associated Press; controls exclusively for Topeks the Full Day Service of this great organization for the collection of news. A telegraph operator in the State Journal office is employed for the sols purpose of taking this report, which comes continuously from 7:30 a. m. (iii 4:00 p. m.) ever a wire running into this office and used only for the day associated Press business between the hours above named.

The State Journal is the only paper in Kansas receiving the Full Day Arsociated Press Report.

BUDGET.

The STATE JOURNAL has a regular average Daily Lecal Circulation in Topeka of more than all other Capital City Dailies Combined, and Double that of its principal competitor—a very creditable morning news-

Member of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The State Jouanat Press Room is equipped with a Lightning West Perfecting Tinting Press—the handsomest and fastest blees of printing machinery in the state.

Weather Indications. Washington, Sept. 12.—For Kansas—Generally fair; cooler Friday afternoon in western portions; winds becoming nortwesterly.

the farm. They want to go to town to study law and become judges so they can ride on passes.

Now the harmony in the Democratic has a newspaper.

WE ARE all quite sure are we that we in plain English. want free coinage 16 to 1? Well, then, are we absolutely sure every congressman running in Kansas is for it? How about Mr. Calderhead?

You go into a tailor shop and ask the Resolved, That we, citizens of Kansas price of a fall suit. It is \$35. That's and members of the Kansas Free Thinkexactly what it was last fall. What good has "free wool" done the consumer? Oh, you Democrats make us laugh.

WHY don't the Topeka Populists organize a dambeau club? There ought to be 200 of them at least; two flambeau clubs would double the number of parades and entertain the people.

THERE are many mon earning barely \$1 a day who think that the arrangement that restricts their wages to that amount

read annuals in his pocket thinks all this laws lies not only in the religious fea-talk about railroad passes and judges is ture but in the manner in which they "incendiary." If he gets much more affect working people. The Sunday laws perturbed doubtless he will call it "red | protect the workingman and save him | mouthed anarchy."

IF Mayor Harrison and Bob Cofran would take hold of this car shops scheme that Wichita, Lawrence and Hiawatha are talking about, they would be verapt to land it in Topeka. They would be an invincible team.

SENATOR MARTIN Says he rides on a pass and always has. There it is for people of influence are opposed to the government owning the railroads.

not made men's clothes and hats and shirts and shoes a mite cheaper. Fie on saving from \$1 to \$5 on every article of tion. wearing apparel, but we're not

MRS. MARY LEASE is said to be a great admirer of Dr. McCasey. Next to Governor Lewelling in lack of perception in regard to other people, stands Mrs. Lease As an exhorter, Mrs. Lease is a wonder; but she knows absolutely nothing about practical affairs. It was just like the unpractical governor to put the unpractical Mrs. Lease on the state board of charities.

SENATOR PEFFER hasn't explained clearly why he voted for a tariff on salt. About 1,400,000 people in Kansas use sait. Why did he want to make it dearer for them just to please seven salt manufacturers at Hutchinson? Those seven manufacturers only have seven votes, while the rest of us have about 800,000. It seems to us that Senutor Peffer is very short sighted.

IT was said many years ago that when two priests met and looked each other in the eye both burst out laughing. Now it is the politicians that do it. The "citizen and voter" may loudly dispute about politics on the street corner and think he is moulding public opinion, but the men who manage parties smile at him curlously. It is a harmless amusement for the "citizen and voter."

THE election in Maine yesterday sent the Tom Reed boom whirling down the track at a rate that while it may not frighten McKinley, yet will make him get a hump on himself equal to that on a record breaking bicycle rider.

Two years ago Tom Reed was elected to congress by about 1,700 majority. He is returned this year by about 10,000. The voters of this country believe in the Tom Reed brand of men.

The above editorial paragraphs from the Lawrence Journal show that the light is breaking in Lawrence. It isn't Mr. McKinley in 1896. Wait another year and see if it is.

THE CHINESE DRINK.

WHERE STANDS CALDERHEAD! Where does Mn W. A. Calderhead, Republican nominee for congrues, stand on the silver question? This is import-OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA | ant. He may have made a clear, unequivocal statement on the subject, but if he has, it has not been generally disseminsted in this part of the state where much interest is felt in that district. The Washington Post, speaking of Mr. Cal-

preconceived notions about the financial history of the country. Mr. Calderhead is thoroughly posted about the political history of our country and is a patriotic gentleman who inspires his hearers with confidence in his sincerity and devotion to those principles of government upon which the prosperity of our country de-

pends.
Um-yes. That's very good. But what did Mr. Calderhead say? If the STATE Journal should send a reporter to take a candidate's speech and he didn't get anything more definite than that, we fear the reporter's chances for holding his position would be slim.

Then comes the Salina Sun and says: Mr. Calderhead is all right on the silver question. He is an honest man, is never guilty of practices or devices of telling the people he is one thing while believing in another; he comes from sturdy Scotch ancestry, and candor and sincerity beam from his face as you talk with him. He is for sliver coinage and will work to that end if he goes to congress, for a substantial silver dollar. He will have great weight with the powers that be, for he is a ready debater and has We have discovered why boys leave the farm. They want to go to town to truly law and become judges so they in this matter.

This is a little bit nearer the point. Mr. Calderhead is in favor of the coinage party has broken out in a new direction. of silver; as to how much and at what Senator Martin and Colonel Tomlinson ratio, we are left in the dark. Do the have fallen out; and Colonel Tomlinson | newspapers of the Fifth district really know where Mr. Calderhead stands on silver? If they do why don't they say so

SUNDAY LAWS.

The Free Thinkers adopted the following resolution before they adjourned:

ers' association, declare that all legislation setting apart Sunday as a religious, or as a holy day, is in direct violation of the freedom of conscience and an infringement upon individual rights and personal liberty, and is, moreover, in direct violation of the guarantees of the United States constitution and that of the state of Kansas, both of which guarantees the fullest religious liberty, and we respectfully request the legislature of our state to repeal these statutes and thereby establish in our commonwealth the rights guaranteed us.

This kind of an appeal is frequently is right and proper. The fun of it is, made by free thinkers, infidels and oththat everybody else can stand it if they ers who do not believe in christianity. These people invariably overlook the ONE of the judges who has three rail- the fact that the beneficence of Sunday from being compelled to work seven days of the week, instead of six. Of course, in some occupations, such as rail- price if the war continues long, but it road work and others, he is not as thoroughly protected as he ought to be. Everybody ought to have a holiday one day in the week, and the Sunday laws do much to guarantee this.

Topeka in one sense, is a peculiar you. All the people of influence have town. For the first and only time in her passes. May be that's the reason all the history she has two United States senstors. She will never have two senators again in a hundred years; yet she is bending every energy to turn them It is noticeable that the tariff bill has down. Most towns would be mighty giad to have such a tremendous influence in the upper house of congress. But such a tariff bill! We could all afford to not Topeka. Topeka is for principle if sing vary mild on protection if we were she never gets a smell at an appropria-

> TWO SANDOWS EXTANT. And a Lawsuit Between Them Over the

Name. CINCINNATI, Sept. 13. -Irving Montgomery, the strong man who calls him-

self Irving Sandow, in view of the expected suit to be brought against him by the Danish Eugene Sandow, for the use of the name "Sandowe," tonight issued a remarkable challenge to the latter. Montgomery offers to pass a college examination against Eugene Sandow or to perform feats of strength against him, and offers to deposit a forfeit of from \$500 to \$2,000 to bind such a match.

Four Topeks Colts In One Bace. The yearling race, which is one of the five races on the programme for Wednesday at the fair grounds, will be of especial interest to our home people, as four of the colts to start are owned in Topeka. Gypsie B, the winner at the Hospital races, belongs to Mr. George Burkhardt. the eigar dealer, and is considered to be the most speedy of the four. She, however, has to be shod very heavy, which makes the mile a little long for the youngster; but she is so speedy in the first half that she will give the others a hard tussle to catch her. Sentileus, owned by Oscar Woolverton, showed herself to be a great racer at Holton, and captured a part of the money. M. A. Low's Black Thomas could go a faster mile at Holton than any of the Topeka colts, but was then unsteady and inclined to break badly. We understand he has greatly improved in this respect. Frank Foster's gray colt, Bob Batsford, has always been very promising. He had a severe case of distemper and had not recovered sufficiently at Holton to make a fast mile. He is a splendid actor and is now feeling all right and increasing his speed every day. These colts would seem now to be very evenly matched. Several others from abroad are expected

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Prescott & Co. have removed to No. | the reply. "It is customary here, sir, in | ather small articles.

WILL THE ORIENTAL WAR RAISE THE PRICE OF TEAT

Whether It Does or Not, It Is Likely to Help the Indian and Ceylonese Planters to Cupture the American Market-"Cold Ten"-A Five o'Clock Ten.

There is a good deal of talk just now about tea, and there have been some anxious finquiries concerning a possible rise in prices because of the oriental war now raging between the two great



CONGRESSIONAL COLD TRA.

tea producing nations. As a matter of fact, there is little for the consumers of any but the cheapest grades of tea to worry about. A few years ago it would have been different. Time has been ready. Upon the tea they then pour when if you could not get tea from China or Japan you could not get it anywhere. Now, thanks to British enterprise and the fostering care of a strong minutes. Then the Chinaman dextergovernment, British planters are raising tea in India and Ceylon that is quite equal to the best raised by the little men with oblique eyes and yellow skins. Some connoisseurs any better.

It was in 1881 that the cultivation of tea was begun in Ceylon, and it was in the same year that Indian tea, first cultivated some time previously, began to be recognized as an important factor in the world's tea markets. In that year Great Britain, among whose people only Indian tea down to that time had been offered for sale, consumed 112,000,000 pounds of Chinese tea and 48,000,000 of Indian. In 1898 the figures were more than turned upside down, the consumption of Chinese ten in Great Britain having fallen to 36,000,000 and that planted in Ceylon and India under British auspices having increased to 176,-000,000 pounds. Not only has the quanrity of the British article increased every year, but due attention has been paid to quality and price, the former having continuously risen and the latter as steadily fallen.

Thus in 1881 Indian tea was sold by the growers for 1 shilling and 5 pence a pound, or about 35 cents, while in 1893 its average price was 914 pence, or about 18 5 cents, and the Chinese teagrowers have had either to reduce their prices to suit or lose the market. They have done both to some extent. As has been shown, the cream of the Britand they have put the price of their cheapest tea raised in the Amoy districts down so low that it is sold at auction in New York at from 13 to 15 cents a pound. This tea will not increase in will disappear from the market, the effect, of course, being the same to consumers, who will be obliged to buy in its stead the higher priced Indian and Ceylonese tea. Perhaps, too, there will be adulteration, for, although tea cannot be adulterated as readily as coffee, willow and other leaves are sometimes mixed with tea leaves successfully, and the scarcity of the real thing at low prices will be a temptation, no doubt, which some unscrapulous dealers will

not struggle against very strongly. It was not until last year that the Indian and Ceylonese planters made serious efforts to capture any market save those of Great Britain and her colonies. The British market is by long odds the richest in the world. The English consame tea with even greater avidity than the French consume coffee. Ten is the mainstay of all Britons. They drink it in season and out of season-men, women and children, rich and poor, high and low. An American business man who opened a branch office in London a few years ago and set a staff of clerks at work told me the other day of a curious experience he had shortly after he opened his doors in the British metrop-



A RUSSIAN SAMOVAR. remained in his office continually, and he noticed that his clerks seemed to be return half an hour later. His amazement was overpowering, for not a clerk was to be seen. In a few moments they began to come back, singly, in couples and groups, and he asked the chief clerk where they had been.

"To take tea, sir, of course," was

such an office as this, for ten to be served in the afternoon to the clerks, and we all feel the need of it, sir, at the regular time. We hope you are not offended, sir. We felt a little diffident about telling you about it. Maybe we can have the same arrangement here that they have in other offices."

Of course the American had no objection. He at once ordered that ten should be served every day, according to custom, and his clerks were not thereafter annoyed by the lack of their regular dose of mild stimulant in the middle of the afternoon.

There is some tea drinking in France, though in this respect the Gauls are not like their Russian friends, who consume tea almost as inordinately as do the English. The Russians, by the way, get the best Chinese tea at lower prices than any others outside of Asia. The best tea is put up in bricks and is said to suffer great deterioration, due to the effect of the salt air, when transported by ship. The best ten bricks are therefore sent overland by caravans to Russia, the land of the samovar. It is said by Russian travelers that the flavor of samovar brewed brick tea is something so eestatically delicious as to make all other tea taste like hay water to whoever has once drunk from the samovar fount. The Russians do not follow the Chinese rule for making tea, but they claim that they produce better results. Of course there are two opinions upon this important matter, which will probably never be settled definitely. The Chinese make their ten by putting a handful of leaves into a large cup that stands on the table when the meal is very hot water from a little teapot. The steeping tea is then covered with a saucer and allowed to remain three or four ously picks up the cup and the saucer up to \$1.00. with the outspread fingers of his hand, and with a skill not easily imitated by the Caucasian pours the amber liquid from the cup in which it has been steeped, without removing the saucer, into the tiniest of thimble cups.

The amount of water placed upon the tea is regulated by the number of people who are to drink it, and when their little cups have been filled the grounds in the large cup should be drained, and more water is placed upon them when the small cups are ready to be replen-

It is the common belief that ten was introduced into England from Holland in 1665. Its price was then about \$50 a pound, and naturally only the very rich could afford to drink it. Every one has read the stories that are told of the Eng-



A FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

lish first using tea somewhat after the fashion of "greens." They thought the tea leaves were eaten by the Chinese, and they tried to do the same thing. Similar stories are also told of the first use of tea in the American colonies a few years later, and the house in which the first American attempt to eat tea leaves was made was pointed out to the writer near the line of the New York and New Haven railroad in Connecticut a few years ago. It was a very fine specimen of colonial architecture, and it had been preserved with great care by several generations of the old Puritan family when I saw it. Unfortunately it has since been burned to the ground, having taken fire from a spark set adrift by a

passing locomotive. In 1883 an attempt was made by the United States government to foster the growth of tea in America. It had been found as early as 1804 that tea could be raised in South Carolina, and it was there that the government attempts were made in 1883. These attempts were not highly successful, but they were renewed last year and may possibly result in something of a success by

The people of the United States are somewhat like the French in their preference for coffee over tea, a preference which is growing annually. In 1888 83,944,547 pounds of tea, or 1.40 per capita, were used in this country, while of coffee 408,516,775, or 6.81 per capits, were consumed. In 1802 the consumption of tea was 89,610,741, or 1.37 Low Rates to the South, North-east, and per capita, while that of coffee was 623,769,056, or 9.54 per capita. Fifty per cent of the tea imported in 1893 came from China, 42 per cent from Japan and 8 per cent from India and Coylon. The planters of the British colonies will undoubtedly make a great efof the American basiness. In fact, they drove the entering wedge at the World's fair last year, where the exhibition of their tens attracted very general attention. The oriental war will no doubt serve as a massive hammer to drive the thin wedge home.

A good deal more might be said about tea, especially "cold tea," both of the congressional variety and the genuine thing. The 5 o'clock tea, too, is always a fruitful topic when intrusted to a singularly languid and uneasy along in competent Jenkins. So also are the vathe middle of the afternoon. One day rious pink teas, Babylonian teas, Russian he left the office at about 4 o'clock to teas and other mild entertainments which you, young man, are likely to attend if your own best girl is one of the attractions, but not otherwise. \* M. I. DEXTER.

Some Chinese and many Africans use the ear as a pocket to carry coins and

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